It is a mistake to suppose that the sun is supported by its beams.

Young men are often so improvident that they can keep nothing but late

To become the lion of a party it is not necessary to make a beast of one's

The whisky war in Ohio is damaging the whisky trade of Cincinnati about \$20,000 per day

And Missouri hasn't a dollar in its milita ry chest, nor a solitary militiaman, but there is an Adjutant General, a squad a ] of clerks and an armory. V. . D. A young lady wants to know whether

ang il'a girl may be sure a man loves her un farmutterably when he sits in her presence for an hour without speaking.

In a breach of promise case at Fort Wayne, the lover was found guilty of writing, 'mi hart beets ownly for the mi darling hunny.'

A jeweler advertises that he has some precious stones for disposal, adding that they sparkle like the tears of a young widow.'

A Sioux City Justice of the Peace, about to marry a couple. 'Hold uo your right hand. Now what do you know about this case.'

At a revival meeting in Montgomery county, recntly, a young convert forgave all his enemies, 'especially the fellow who threw my pup into a yellowjacket's nest.

A Western preacher discoursed from the text, 'How old art thou?' and the next day about one third of the women of the congregation called to tell him that it was none of his business.

A rather good looking middle aged lady at a revival meeting in Alton, was admonished by an exhorter, to 'put off the old man.' She considered a moment, and then blushingly said she'd do it provided they'd find a younger one 'well to do.'

A man named Michael C. Maloney aged fifty five years, residing in Elmira, N. Y., cut his throat with a razor on Saturday, and died in a few minutes. He deliberately sat down, took a slop bucket between his legs and nearly severed his head from his body.

The Senate having agreed to the is sue of forty-six millions of dollars additional national bank currency, the ag gregate volume of that currency, should the bill become a law, will be four hundred million of dollars. The vote of Thursday last having fixed the legal tender circulation at four hundred mil lions, the entire volume of currency will be eight hundred million of dollars.

At the recent meeting in Fancuil Hall, in memory of Charles Sumner, a letter was read from Vice President Wilson, regretting his mability to ap pear upon the platform, and in which he spoke of the deceased concerning death, and told how once Mr. Sumner said to him: 'If my works were completed, and my civil rights bill passed, no visitor could enter that door that would be more welcome than death.

It now appears that Mrs. Walker, of Leominister, Massachusetts, who was recently fatally injured by jumping from a window, was not impelled to the act through fear of Lurglars. but by one Abbot, who attempted to enter her room while he was intoxicated. The woman was so frightened that she seized her child and leaped from the window. The child escaped injury, but Mrs. W was killed-another innocent victim to

Helen Craget, an attractive young

school teacher, was kissed against her will by a conductor on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. She caused him to be arrested on a charge of assault and battery, and he was fined and dis charged from his position. She then went for the railroad company' and has just recovered \$1,000 damages, the Cir. cuit Court of Saunk county, Wisconsin ruling as a matter of law that the com pany was limble to the plainwiff for actu al damage occasioned by the wrongful act of the conductor. Now let railroad companies take warning and employ no conductor of vehement osculatory pro pensities.

An exchange tells of a colored troop who did not fight nobly. In fact he ran away, and was reprimanded by his lieutenant, who sneeringly asked if he thought his company would have missed him much had he have been killed The discreet darky replied: 'Not much. boss; dey don't miss de white folks. much less a poor, nigger. But den I would hab miss myself-and dat's de

Jack Falstaff himself. It was some captured by Federal raiders. Smarting

officer called upon his men to recapture | much blowing in the newspapers. | private and public character. The 1st Wednesday after the 3d Mon lay in those guns or perish in the attampt. If any member of the company, the captain added, was not willing to share in the effort to retrieve their honors and their loss, he might stop out of the ranks. A pale, stuttering reb stepped forward, saving, 'C captain, if th the I l-ois isn't very gr great, can't we t take up a col-l lection, and p pay for the d-d old

## THE ORANGEBURG NEWS

AUGUSTUS B. KNOWLTON. EDITOR.

GEORGE BOLIVER. FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS MANAGER

Official Paper of the State and of Orangeburg County.

LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

#### SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874.

If there must be a Democratic County Treasurer in Orangeburg no better man and no more courteous, high toned gentleman could have been selected than Judge Glover. But if Governor Moses intends to abandon the party which elected him why didn't he take the County Treasuryship himself and resign the Governorship in Judge Glovers favor? Then Governor Glover might have removed Treasurer Moses instanter -and thus the matter would have been still more satisfactory to the Democrats and would'nt have hurt the Republicans much'y.

Upon the subject of the alleged de al cations in the County Treasurer's office he Editor of the NEWS, being coursel for Mr. Humbert, thinks it in better taste to say nothing in these columns

It is but fair to Mr. Humbert, how ever, to state that on the hearing of the habcas corpus he declared his readiness and desire to give bail to meet any charge that might be preferred against him, although, in strict law, owing to the unconstitutionality of the statute under which he was held, he might have claimed an absolute discharge.

Mr. Humbert also declares that upon the trial of his case he can show legal vouchers for every d llar of the people's money which has been received by him. And as nothing has ever heretofore been alleged a ainst his character, it does seem to us that, in common justice, public opinion ought to be summal ed until a full hearing of the case.

#### ORANGEBURG C. H., S. C. April 1st, 1874.

To the Editor of News:

PEAR SIR-The late tax payers Convention has made an effort to start immigration to this State, it is in my mind very questionable, whether under the auspices, it was inaugurated, that it will be succersfully carried out. Conventions and han lsome speeches do not accomplish much.

In the first place Columbia should have been made the healquarters instend of Charleston, the former city being the center of the State.

The organization is not co "plete. It should have been so arranged as to have energetic and talented men at the head of it, with proper assistants of gentlemen which such an undertaking re

It seems the progress of electing such Commissioners in the different counties is making slow headway, as also the collection of money. Commissionars only have been appointed in a few coun ties, and it seems the excitement has to some extent died out. If this grand interprise is expected to succeed the work should commence.

In 1865 the Legislature appropriated fi teen thousand dollars for immigration A resident agent was appointed in Charleston at a salary of \$1500 per annum. The present commissioner and one other gentleman went to Germany to bring immigrants-the mosey was spent and nothing accomplished except putting the money where it did most good, hence I fear this second attempt will end with the same result, unless energetic measures are taken, and in a different direction

We can procure plenty immigrants of the right class if we go to the right place, and that is the South and Con tral Grrmany, (and not the North,) a p'int wid me!' country that has thirty five millions of This was reasoning worthy of old people, out of a population of forty millions, which the German Empire such practical and personal argument now contains. These people are the ns was used by a peace loving Confed- best or as good agriculturalists as there erate whose story was current at the are in Europe, and they, as families, close of the war. He belonged to an will bring money with them. They are artillery company whose guns were not like those stragglers and paupers we got out of New York lately by the great the opposition, a gentleman withal of

Some of these people have already left their employers, and the balance will do the same, when they get money enough and after they lay out their money for land they will stick. South and Central Germany consists of the following ountries, Bavaria, Weirtemberg, Baden, Hesse, Rhine Provinces, Central Ger many, Saxony, Alsace, Lorain, (the latter two taken from France in the late war,) Saxony and Switzerland. Here will say that Orangeburg, Lexington, Newberry and Edgefield counties were principally settled by South Germans who came faom the above countries 144 years ago. Charleston or South Caro lina was better known in Germany than New York. The former being a much larger commercial port than the latter. Hence these people came direct to THE ORANGEBURG NEWS HAS Charleston. New York now has laid everything in the shade. There are now about 40 steamers running between New York and Baltimore to Br men Hamburg. Stetlin and Antwerp, besides about 100 more to other European ports. This is what brings the immigrants to New York

The West has her agen's all over Germany inducing the peop's to some to that part of the United States. Their tickets are purchased by these agents (the lemigrant paying for it) at their very home, direct via New York to their place of destination, honce hey, on their arrival pass right through New York, without a days delay, where they cannot be fleeced and taken in by the ring of agents and subordinate officers of this celebrated charitable institution called 'Cars'e Garden, where gross deceptions are practiced.

I am satisfied that the same can be effected as to immigrants coming to this State, viz: procure through tickets from any part of Europe to any Rail Road Station in South Carolina. I will obligate myself to effect such an arrange ment.

I will now give the people of South Carolina a little information as to what extent those who brought immigrants here from New York (of all grades of society,) what credit they deserve in doing so. In his late report the Presi dent excused himself for paying the passage of 300 emigrants to this State, he said, "It is better to get rid of them in that way that to feed them for four months."

These are not the kind of people we want, I am sure.

It would be, perhaps, a good plan if several counties would join together and effect their own arrangements in this matter. I would be glad if some of our citizens would propose some plan by which the so much desired object can

I have made a proposition to the Commissioner of the State to act in concert with him, but he has not even condescend to answer my communica-

peresting to the citizens of South Caro

G. A. NEUFFER. Papers friendly to the cause will please publish this article.

Mr. Editor-The following portion of letter received from a true South Carolinian, I enclose you for publication. It is as well to give the dark side of the picture as to give the bright onc. Yours very truly,

G. A. NEUFFER.

Orangeburg, S. C. NEW YORK, March 31, 1074.

I can do nothing with the immigraion scheme. Good farm hands are getting from 15 to \$20 per month and heir board, in this vicinity, and green nes that cannot speak a word of En .. ish, 10 to \$12 per month, and the arger portion of the immigrants, by their through passage tickets, in Europe via New York to the West, hence they only pass through here in transit.

You can do nothing with this scheme It is like running up stream, to get im igrants to g South, you neither pay hem enough in money or give them as nod victuals, as they can get in this latitude. You don't think a German is going to live on a peck of grist and a few pounds of poor becom lo you? (I say no .- G. A. N.) I would not give a fig for your tax payers Convention, and the resolution offered and presented. Public meetings, I have seen enough of that kind of gas t gives no light.

### A New County Treasurer of Orangeburg.

We learn that his Excellency the lovernor has appointed Judge Glover Treasurer of Orangeburg county. sice Humbert removed. This appoint ment is remarkable, inasmuch as the Governor has relaxed his usual strict regard to party rules. Judge Glover is prominent Conservative, of very considerable influence in the ranks of

Judge has, it is reported, accepted the position .- Union Herald.

to do so, but if we bring families here. Have We Kept These Solemn Pledges.

> [From the Party Platform of August, 1872.] The Republican party of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, hereby declares to the country that it stands in the coming compaign, upon the following platform, and will demand of all its representatives in the State Government the faithful maintenance and prac tical enforcement of the policy and prin ciples herein enunciated :

> 3d. We pledge ourselves to effect instantly a financial reform in the State Government, by suspending the payment of the interest on every bond of the State to which can be attached the shadow of a suspicion, and providing for the punctual payment of the prin cipal and interest of the unquestionably valid debt. And that the members of the Legislature elected by the Republi cans shall be ple leed to carry into effect the meaning and intent of this plank.

4tk. In the interest of financial re form and good government, we pledge ourselves to throw around the State Treasury every safeguard necessary to insure the faithful application of the public funds solely to the public services, pursuant to just laws, enucted in the inter est of the whole people of South Carolina.

5th. Ass essential to the reform here in guaranteed an I imperatively demanded by the people as the vital necessity of the State, we shall require that the public expenses shall be reduced within the public revenues to be derived from a moderate system of taxation, based upon a fair and equitable assessment of all property liable to taxation under the Constitution. To effect this n eled reduction in expenditures, we insist that there shall be an immediate reduction in the salaries of all public officers, from the highest to the lowest, in the State and counties, and that there shall be a judicious reduction of the public officers them selves, and that the number of attaches shall be declared by law.

6th Experience having proved that the general license law, although honestly designed by the Legislature trelieve the burdens of taxation on real estate, is in is practice operation. odious and oppressive, we pledge our selves to its instant repeal.

7th. Relieving, from sad experience that it a necessary safe, and to the public treasury that all its transactions should be constantly open to public inspection, and always under the eye of the people, we pledge ourselves to secure the enactment of a law providing that no moneys shall be paid out of the Treasury except in pursuance of an an propriation specifying the amount to be paid, and such payment shall be made only upon the warrant of the Comptrol ler General duly countersigned by the I have several articles in reserve, and Governor, an evequiring the Comptroller General and T. a statement of the transactions of their respective offices, showing what warrants have been drawn, and the receipts and disbursements during the past twenty

8th. We pladge ourselves that the government of the State shall hence forth be so administered, in all its de partments, that neither the public schools nor asulums of charity shall be closed for want of proper maintenance on the part of the State.

12th. With full faith in the justice of legislation and administration in the past, which have wrought grievous injury to the State, we appeal to all true Repub licans to unite in bearing our candidates to victory, and to prove to the world that, ' in South Carolina, Republicanism and good government are not inconsistent with each other.

If these pledges have not been kept let us know the reason why. Let us elect men to office who will keep them. Let us right our own wrongs inside of our own party lines, and show that the Republican party an keep its faith with the people. - Union Herald.

## An Act.

TO CHANGE THE TIME OF HOLDING CIRCUIT COURT IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES THEREIN MENTIONED Be it enacted by the Senate and

House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting titled to the benefit of his purchase." in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same :

SECTION 1. That the Courts of Gen. eral Sessions and Common Pleas for the several counties hereinafter named shall be held at the time now fixed by law, that is to say : The Court of General Sessions at Orangeburg, for the county of Orangeburg, the 3d Monday of Jan uary, 3d Menday of May, and the 3d Monday of October, and the Courts of Common Pleas at Orangeburg, for the county of Orangeburg, following respectively, on the 1st " ednesday after the 3d Monday in January, the 1st Wednes-

October.

SEC. 2. The Court of General Sessions at Lancaster, for the county of Laneaster, on the 1st Monday of Febru ary, and the 3d Monday of May and Oc tober, and the Courts of Common l'leas at Lancaster, for the county of Lancas ter, on the 1st Wednesday after the 1st Monday of February, and on the 1st Wednesday after the 3d Monday of May and October.

Approved March 14. A. D. 1874.

#### The Validity of the Re-Recording Acts of 1866.

The following is a careful abstract of the decision of the State Supreme Court in the case of C. R. Miles and L. D. DeSaussure, Trustees, Appellants, vs. S. J. King, C. P. W. King, and Caleb Sauls, Respondents, involving the ques tion of the validity and Constitutional. ity of the Re Recording Acts of 1866. The opinion was delivered by Chie Justice Moses :

Supreme Court, S. C. November Term. 1873. C. R. Miles and L. D. De-Saussure, Trustees, Appellants, vs. S. J. King, C. P. W. King, and Caleb Sauls, Respondents. Opinion by Moses, C. J.

This was the case of a mortgage for

purchase money, recorded under the act of 1843, but not re recorded as required by the act of 1866; the records of Col. leton County, where the record was made, having been destroyed during the war. In 1861 Hull became a creditor of the mortgagor, S. J. King, and in August, 1868, under a judgment obtained by Hull against King, Sauls purchased at sheriff's sale the land which was the subject of the suit. The Court says: "Assuming that the mortgage was executed in conformity with the acts of 1843, the points involved in the grounds of appeal draw in question the validity of the acts of 1866, 13 stat at large, pp. 384-411, so far as they are held by the circuit decrea to affect it. Sauls presents himself in the position of a subsequent purchaser for valuable cons deration without notice; and it is error on the part of the appellants to contend that the mortgage having been on regard when Hull, in 1861, became the creditor of the mo.tgagor, the notice thus bir ding him must be held to extend to the respondent, the purchaser. There is no connection between them. The equities between Hull, the credit or, and King, the d btor, in no way, either in setual shap . or by implied ion, attach to the purchaser at sheriff's sale, who takes his title, not me liat-ly, but immed ately, as is said in McKnight vs. Gordon Rich., Eq., 233 That case disposes of the argument that the purchaser at a sheriff's sal was bound by the notice which the ere liter, under whose judgment the land was sold, had of the pre-existing mortgage when the debt due him was contracted.

The court then proceeds to discuss the question of the validity and constitutionand decides in their favor, basing its decision upon the ground that the "General Assembly has a right to divest vested rights, and to enact statutes retrospective in their action, provided they do not impair the obligation of contract." Upon this point it refers to the following cases: Satterly vs. Matthewson, 2 Pet., 380; Watson vs. Mercer, 8 Pet, 110; Charles River Bridge vs. Warren Bridge, 11 Pet., 420; Floren tine vs. Baston, 2 Wal, 210. It declares that the acts of 1865 are not of these principles, confessing our errors | retrospective, and did not affect the past; that registration was no part of the contract between the parties to the mortgage; and that "the act of 1843 contained no scipulation that involved any prohibition agrinst the State to require a compliance with any new regulations which it might impose to make the registration law more perfect, and certainly none which prevented it, when, by causes beyond its control, the provisions of the act of 1843 ceased to effect the purpose contemplated by it, in the way of notice, from supplying the means by which notice of the mortgage of appellants should be given to the public." "Actual notice on the part of Sauls," says the Court, "was not proved, and the appellants tailed to afford him the constructive notice which the law gave them an opportunity for imparting. In what possible way can Sauls be said to hold the attitude of a purchaser with notice? And if he does not he is en

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD .- It was stated recently that the "Southern Security Company' -in which Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania is a prominent director-desired to get rid of its lease of this railroad, as it had of its Richmond and Atlanta Air Line. The Memphis Appeal, of the 1st instant, says : "The Charleston railroad goes back to the stock holders. W. hear that the final arrangement was extremely satisfactory. Something like \$160,000 was claimed as coming to the stock holders if they took the road back. under the disgrace, the commanding exertion of certain parties, who did so distinguished ability and irrepreschable day after 3d Monday in May, and the We hear that they get 870,000 in

money, 3,500 acres of real estate and other property to the amount of \$120. 000. The road is restored with a portion new ironed, the rolling stock increased and improved, buillings in better condition, and sewers and pridges improved. This leaves no pas by the new arrangement. The stock-holders meet on the 19th to vote on the ratification of the settlement."- News and

#### Who Gets and Who Pays.

Says the Port Reyal Commercial-We commend the following article taken from the Columbia Union Herald; a strong radical paper, and evidently sincerely attached to the republican party. So would speak every organ of that party if liberated from the slavery of fear and selfishness;

The people of the State, white and

black, are in a desperate condition They are, in many cases, in a starving condition. The laboring population are nine cases out of ten Republicans. They are in want of education, and ignorant of the things that are done against them by those elected to take care of their interests. They toil and sweat in the fields, at the forge, and in the home of the well to-do. They are hewers of wood and water, and nearly every dollar they earn, by hard work, is paid to them by those who own the property-thoir political antagonists. Out of their wages, in one way or another, they pay nine tenths of the taxes. These taxes -the blood money of the State-are gathered up and paid into the State treasury, and there it comes under the control ofthe public officers whom they hove trusted.

Every dollar of that money is sacred It is part of the life and labor of the poor Republicans; it is a part of their anxiety and hardship; it is a part of their bread and meat; a tribute to the State out of the months of their wives and children. Why are our colored people still so poor, walking about in rags, living in small cabins that scarcely cover them from the rain, and unable to buy themselves a home. Why is othis? Because of the enormous amount of money drawn out of them every year, How is it that there is such a diference between the same two men in one year, you put one of them in the Legisla ure and leave one of them at hone? The man in the Legislature only gets six hundred dollars, and more than half of this he has to pay for hos I and oth . er expenses, even it he is of gother, tem perate habits. How, the i, can he, di ing nothing else, afford to sport a gold watch aid chain, worth a couple of hua dred dollars a magnificent diam-in l pin, worth probably a thousand dollars, a fine entringe and a pair of horses, worth two thousand dollars, and, besides that, give fine suppers and receptions, and hand out any quantity of wine and cigars? It makes no difference whether the man is black, white or pellow, or whether the be Democrat or Republican, come from, and how does he get it? It viction thereof, shall be fined a sum of net comes from the people, and he gets it out of the public treasury. Now, this thing cannot last. The people cannot be deceived all the time, year in and year out. We are not the slaves of any set of men. Slavery is dead, and if the people are not able to see all these things there are some of them who re - Luion Herald.

# NOTICE.

OFFICE CO. SCHOOL COMMISSIONER Dangeburg Co., S. C. Notice is hereby given that in accordance with An Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment and support of a State Normal School, approved Febry, 1878, a Free Public Competitive Examination will be held at this Office on Monday the 20th instant, of all persons desirous to become Pupils of the State Normal School. The Examination will be conducted in the same manner as Examinations for Third Grade Teachers' Certificates. To secure Admission into the Junior Class of the Normal School, the applicant, if a male must be fifteen (15) years of age, and if a female fourteen (14) years of age. To enter an advanced class the applicant must be proport onately older, and before entering all applicants will be required to sign the following declaration : "We hereby declare that our purpose in entering the State Normal School is to fit ourselves fer the Profession of Teaching, and that it is our inten tion to Engage in Teaching in the Public Schools of this State."

Teachers holding Second and Third Grade Certificates may be admitted from the State at Large.

FRANK R. MCKINLAY. County School Commissioner. apl 11

NOTICE. TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Of Orangeburg. MOSES M. BROWN, the Barber, pledger himself to keep up with the times in all the late Improvements, as his business is sufficient to guarantee the above. He will be found at his Old Stand ever ready to serve his customers at the shortest notice.

BOARD. BOARD without LODGING can be obtained at reasonable rates. For terms apply over McMaster's Store.

The State of South Carolina. ORANGEBURG COUNTY.

IN THE COURT OF PROBATE. By AUGUSTUS B. KNOWLTON, Rag. Judge of Probate in said County.

WHEREAS, Mary E. Oliver bath made suit to me to grant to her Letters of Admin-istration of the Estate and effects of Thomas Oliver, late of said County, deceased, These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at a Court of Probate for the said County, to be holden at my Office in Grange-

burg, S. C., on the 21st day of Apri 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., to show cause if any, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand and the Scal of the Court, this 21st day of April A. D. 1874.

and in the 97th year of American Inde-[LS] AUGUSTUS B. KNOWLTON, apl 4 24 Judge of Prebate.

#### The State of South Carolina COUNTY OF ORANGEBURG. IN THE COURT OF PROBATE.

By AUGUSTUS B. KNOWLTON, Esq., Judge of Probate in said County. WHEREAS, John L. Watt and Aaron L.

Watt, made suit to me, to grant them Let-ters of Administration of the Estate and effects of William Watt late of said County These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said deceased, to be said ap-pear, before me, at a Court of Probate for the said County to be holden at Orangeburg, on the 21st day of April 1874, at 11

o'clock A. M., to show cause if any, why the said Administration should not be granted, Given under my Hand and the Scal of Court, this 3rd day of April Anno Domini [L.S.] AUG. B, KNOWLTON, Probate Judge, O. ( Probate Judge, O. C.

PROCLAMATION.



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. A. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, by a joint resolution of the eneral Assembly of the State of South Carolina, entitled "A joint resolution to require Edwin L Cain, Sheriff of Orangeburg county, to give a new official bond within ten days after the passage of the same, ethand it shall be the duty of the Governor to order an election to fill said vacancy." Approve b December 20th, 1873. And whereas, official information has been received at this department from the Casirman of the Board of County Commissioners for the said county of O ing burg, that the satil County Com nission rs Thirth Ducceivel any new official bind as sheriff of said county since the passage of the sail joint resolution. Now, therefore, you, an leach of you, are bereby required. with strict regard to the provisions of the constitution and laws of the State touching your duty in such case, to cause an election to be held in the said county on the FIRST TUESDAY following the FIRST MONDAY in NOVEMBER NEXT, to fill said vacan-

All bar rooms and drinking saloons shall he closed on the said day of election, and any person who shall sell any intoxicating drinks on said day of election shall be deem-ed guilty of a misslemeaner, and on conless than One Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned for a period of not less than one menth nor more than six months.

"In testimony whereof, I have herounte e my hand and caused the areat scal of the State to be affixed atColumbia, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1874, and in the ninetyeight year of American Independence.

By the Governor. [L. S.] FRANKLIN J. MOSES, Jr. H. E. HANNE, Secretary of State.

# MA ONOTICE.

aU. S. Internal Revenue SPECIAL TAXES. May 1, 1864, to April 30, 1875.

The Law of December 24, 1872, requires every parson engaged in any business, avo-cation, or employment which renders him liable to Special Tax, to Procure and Place Conspicuously in his Establishment or place of Business o Stamp denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The taxes embraced within the provislowing, viz : Rectifiers, \$200.00. Dealers, retail liquor, 23.00. Dealers, wholesale liquor, 100,00. Dealers in malt liquors, wholsale, 50.00. Dealers in malt liquors, refail, 20.00. Dealers in leaf tobacco, 25,00. Retail dealers in leaf tobacco, 500.00.

And on sales of over \$1,000 fifty cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000. Dealers in manufactured tobacco, 5,00. Manufacturers of stills, 50,00.

And for each still manufactured, 20.00. And for each worm manufactures, 20.00. Manufacturers of tobacco, 10.00.

Manufacturers of cigars, 10,00. Peddlers of tobseco, first class (more than two horses), 50.00. Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses), 25.00. Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one herse).

15.00. Peddlers of tohacco, fourth class (ou foot or public conveyance), 10.00.
Brewers of less than 500 barrels, 50.00. Brewers of 500 barrels or more 100.00.
Any person, so liable, who shall fail

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severa penalties.

Persons or Firms in Orangeburg County liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to W. R. Cloutman, Esq., Cultector of Internal Revenue at Chasteston, or to P. V. Dibble, Dpt y Collector at Chasteston, or to P. V. Dibble, Dpt y Collecton at Chasteston, or to P. V. Dibble, Dpt y Chasteston, or to P. V. Di

Orangeburg, S. C., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and without further notice.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington D. C., February 16, 1874. 15 vist